



Roanoke Colonies Research Newsletter

Volume 6, No. 1

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Croatan Fall Season Uncovers Important Finds

During a thrilling moment in October, David Phelps, director of the Coastal Archaeology Office of East Carolina University, along with local Outer Banks volunteers on the Croatan Project, found a sixteenth-century signet ring at the dig site near Buxton on Hatteras Island. "Everyone was screaming and excited, let's put it that way," Phelps is quoted as saying about the moment of discovery, according to the *Virginian-Pilot* ("Colony Lost in Time, Found In Another Space?" 14 Oct. 1998: A1+). Decorated with a lion crest, the ring may provide the first definite connection of material culture between the English colonization attempts on Roanoke Island and the Native American village site on Hatteras.

Originally scheduled for this past summer, the fifth season excavation had to be postponed due to a lack of funds. However, by October, a \$15,580 grant from the Richard J. Reynolds III and Marie M. Reynolds Foundation allowed the fall dig to go forward. In addition, the BB&T Center at East Carolina University has agreed to fund preparation of the site report.

In mid-October, the signet ring was found four feet underground. Beneath a gray-brown patina, the ring is made of ten-carat gold. The shank of the ring has been broken; the edges were turned under after the shank was either damaged or purposely cut so that it might have been worn on a necklace.

On the ring's face is a side view of a prancing lion, standing on three legs with its front paw lifted in the air. The crest is carved out of the top surface and, thus, would most likely have been used, among other things, to create an impression on wax seals. Because such crests were based on coats of arms, it is hoped that the ring's original owner can be traced.

Similar rings have been found at Jamestown but were brass. Because the ring is gold, it was most likely owned originally by a gentleman. The ring was possibly given to a Native American who lived at Croatan or else may have been left there by an English settler. "The chances of this type of ring being in trade networks after colonization is very slim," Phelps said. "So its best

placement is in the 1580s."

The excitement of this year's excavations was shared between Phelps, his assistant director Charles Heath, his lab assistant Katie Galloway, his field assistant Alexis Ionnitiu, and the crew of local volunteers. In addition, Cape Hatteras School eighth graders each had a morning or afternoon during which he or she helped at the site. The students helped by carrying sand and sifting it to search for artifacts. Too, five-year-old Christian Lisko of Elizabeth City, with the help of his mom, Lois Lisko, arranged to have a tour of the site and had a chance to search for artifacts with the volunteers. According to the *Virginian-Pilot* ("Boy Joins Archaeologists on Big Dig," 2 Nov. 1998: B1+), Christian had a great adventure. "I found a piece of

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"Pinky" Harrington: A Remembrance

by Ivor Noël Hume

To historical archaeologists the Harrington Medal is the most coveted of accolades, but for those of us who were privileged to know him well, Pinky, himself, was a far greater treasure. Although he scoffed at the idea, he was truly the father of our discipline, and his death on the 19 of April, 1998, left a void that can never be filled.

Like all good archaeologists, Pinky Harrington (only strangers called him Jean or Jean Carl) left behind a corpus of published works of inestimable value to future students and professionals. But more than that, he left his stamp on the earth of Jamestown, Fort Necessity, Nauvoo, and on Roanoke Island.

It is a curious failing among people who purport to understand history that they too easily dismiss the work of their predecessors as archaic and inadequate. The only question that has merit asks, "In the context of their time, were they good at what they did?" Throughout his long career Pinky's work was not only good, but better than anyone else's. His thinking was not governed or influenced by ideology or even by the desires of his National Park Service superiors. He was content to let the evidence of his shreds speak for themselves and to interpret their testimony as best he could.

Like most practitioners of his era, Pinky came to historical archaeology before the discipline had a name.

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Indeed, he used to joke that when, in 1936, he joined the Park Service and was assigned to Jamestown, he had never heard of the place. What he found there was a site which, through the best part of three previous years, had been the victim of two different methodological approaches to digging and two ego-driven philosophies. That he was able to get Jamestown's archaeology back on track said more for his tact than for his prior knowledge of the seventeenth century—which was rudimentary at best. But Pinky was both a reasonable and a reasoning man. Trained as an architect and already a skilled draftsman, his principal accomplishment at Jamestown was not in his digging but in his correlation and interpretation of his predecessors' records.

Pinky Harrington's principal in-the-field achievement at Jamestown was his excavation of the glasshouse site which was first found (as are so many significant discoveries) by an amateur archaeologist, one Jesse Dimmock who, in 1928, had uncovered the remains of Governor Berkeley's Green Spring Plantation. Neither Dimmock nor Pinky found enough shaped glass fragments to determine what was made there, either in 1608 or in the second attempt in 1621, and it says something about the state of early seventeenth-century English glass-making research that most of the drawings that Pinky brought back in 1950 from his researches in England were wrong. I say this in the knowledge that, in London and at the still-precocious age of twenty-three, I had been one of his principal "expert" resources!

Every archaeologist dreams of making some spectacular discovery that will catapult him or her into the forefront of their profession and, better still, into fame and fortune. Among those who come to mind are Schliemann and Priam's Treasure, Woolley and the royal cemetery at Ur, and Carter and the tomb of Tutankhamen. All three had one attribute in common: they yielded breath-taking gold—the ultimate currency of popular archaeological success. Jamestown had none to offer, any more than did Roanoke Island. In any case, those who worked for the Department of the Interior did best if they kept their faces in anonymous shadow beneath their broad-brimmed, Park Service hats. Consequently, Pinky's achievements never made him a literary lion or a television personality. He was only a household name within his profession, but it was a name that earned him the admiration, the respect, and affection of his peers.

Pinky's first significant espousal of the yet-to-be named discipline was voiced at a meeting of the American Anthropological Association (AAA) in 1954 at which time he was Regional Archeologist for the National Park Service based in Richmond. By then his work at Jamestown and Fort Necessity were over, as were his major excavations at the traditional "Fort Raleigh" site on Roanoke Island. All were exercises designed to provide conventional history with a third dimension. He was not the first to do so. Colonial Williamsburg architectural draftsmen had been

digging into buried foundations since 1928; Kenneth Kidd had dug on the site of St. Marie in Canada in 1949; Henry Chandlee Forman had dug at St. Mary's Cittie in 1938, to name but three out of a list of perhaps a dozen. It is safe to say, however, that none of the excavations were directed by people trained to specialize in the period whose remains they were investigating.

In his address to the AAA, Pinky put it equally bluntly: "Inadequate training of the directors of these projects," he declared, "has certainly had something to do with the fact that significant contributions to American history have not been forthcoming." He went on to say that "the really basic fault lies in the fact that the results of the digging and the correlated documentary studies have not been oriented to specific historical problems of the sort that appeal to historians." Nevertheless, more than forty years later, few archaeological projects are undertaken to supply information specifically requested by historians. That the early fortified Jamestown has not been washed into the James River as has so often been stated, that George Washington's French and Indian War Fort Necessity in Pennsylvania was the shape it proved to be, or that the earthwork on Roanoke Island is not Ralph Lane's "new Fort in Virginia" have done nothing to change the previously perceived course of history. To be sure, the resulting conclusions are of concern to those who must present the story to the visiting public, but in the broader scheme of historical perspectives, these sites are no more than artifacts too big to display in museums' glass cases.

Pinky was correct in recognizing that in isolation a site of one type or one period could not alone provide the data required for comparative analyses that are the warp and weft of both historical and anthropological inquiry. Nevertheless, one has to begin somewhere, and Pinky Harrington did more than his share of laying foundations upon which to build broader historical and cultural conclusions.

Although Pinky had made his concerns abundantly clear in his AAA paper, and although historical archaeology now has a name (imparted to it in 1967 by Pinky and others of like mind), most of the problems he identified still exist nearly half a century later. I well remember Pinky's sage advice that ineffectively running around trying to save countless threatened sites would be far less useful and praiseworthy than doing a little really well. In the mid-1960's when he told me that, I thought his advice narrow and defeatist, but in retrospect I know that he was right. Fortunately, he considered his counsel wiser than I recognized, and in consequence his small number of major excavations at Jamestown, Fort Raleigh, Fort Necessity, and the Nauvoo Temple were models to emulate, and more importantly, they did not prevent him from living to the enviable age of ninety.

In 1963, ten years after his four seasons' work at the Fort Raleigh site, Pinky returned there under circumstances all too common in the annals of archaeology. Utility laying on the perimeter of the site accidentally cut through

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Roanoke Colonization-Related News Items

The relatively large number of important stories on Roanoke colonization-related topics in the news over the past year has inspired the *Roanoke Colonies Research Newsletter* staff to create a new section. "Roanoke Colonization-Related News Items" will cover stories from the three papers which cover Roanoke Island and the Outer Banks of North Carolina the most extensively: the daily *Virginian-Pilot* from Norfolk, Virginia (which has a branch office in Nags Head, North Carolina); the thrice weekly *Coastland Times* from Manteo, North Carolina; and the weekly *Outer Banks Sentinel* from Nags Head, North Carolina. The stories from these three papers provide not only information about the major news events, but also provide an interesting insight on the place of Roanoke colonization in the local culture of Roanoke Island and the Outer Banks. Items are listed in chronological order to allow readers a sense of how stories have developed over time. One caveat is that the weekly magazine supplement of the *Virginian-Pilot* devoted to the Outer Banks, *The Coast*, is now delivered only in newspapers on the Outer Banks themselves and, thus, is no longer available to the Roanoke Colonies Research Office for inclusion in the news items section.

Items from May through October will be included in the November issue of the *Roanoke Colonies Research Newsletter*, and items from November through April will appear in the May issue. (Because this project was conceived over the summer, items beginning only in mid-June are available for this first listing.) The *Virginian-Pilot* can be reached at 150 Brambleton Avenue, Norfolk, VA 23510, telephone (757) 446-2000, or through the Internet at <<http://www.pilotonline.com>>; the *Virginian-Pilot's* Nags Head offices can be reached at 2224 S. Croatan Highway, Nags Head, NC 27959, telephone (252) 441-1620. The *Coastland Times* can be reached at 503 Budleigh Street, Manteo, NC 27954, telephone (252) 473-2105. The *Outer Banks Sentinel* can be reached at P.O. Box 546, Nags Head, NC 27959, telephone (252) 480-2234, or through the Internet at <<http://www.outer-banks.nc.usa/Sentinel>>.

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Additions to the Checklist of 1997 Roanoke Colonization-Related Materials and Sources

The following items have come to the attention of the Roanoke Colonies Research Office since the publication of the May 1998 issue of the *Roanoke Colonies Research Newsletter*. We are soliciting references for the 1998 checklist to be published in the May 1999 issue.

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- James, Louis. "A Tale of Two Rivers: From Sir Walter Raleigh to Wilson Harris." *The Contact and the Culmination*. Liege, Belgium: Language and Literature, 1997.
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Cora Mae Basnight, Long-Time *Lost Colony* Cast Member, Dies

Cora Mae Basnight, who played the role of the love-struck Native American woman Agona for twenty-five years in Paul Green's symphonic drama *The Lost Colony* died on October 26 at the age of 88.

Basnight was born and raised on Roanoke Island. Her first acting role came in 1921 when, as a child, she played in the locally produced silent movie *The Lost Colony Film*. However, it wasn't until 1957 that her acting career began in earnest. In that year, she took over the role of Agona, the giggling Native American woman who, along with the reformed English beggar Old Tom, provides much of the comic relief in Green's *The Lost Colony* through their budding love affair. Basnight continued in the role of Agona every summer until 1982. Her twenty-five-year run is thought to be the longest for any actress playing the same stage role in American theater.

Basnight was honored in many ways for her role with *The Lost Colony*. In 1979, the Roanoke Island Historical Association, producers of the symphonic drama, presented her with their Distinguished Service Award, given occasionally to those who have demonstrated special devotion to the organization. In 1982, during

Basnight's final production season, Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., gave a special proclamation on the season's closing night, recognizing her contributions to American theater. The proclamation read, in part, "She has truly brought joy to the thousands of people from all over America who have had the privilege of seeing her perform." In addition, in the mid-1980s, the bridge to Roanoke Island Festival Park was named the Cora Mae Basnight Bridge during the 400th anniversary celebrations of the Roanoke Island colonization attempts by the English, and later the 1992 season of *The Lost Colony* was dedicated to her.

Speaking as the chair of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, John Hughes noted that "*The Lost Colony* family is truly saddened by the loss of Cora Mae Basnight. She was a great American actress and loved the show and her native Roanoke Island. She was certainly one of our most distinguished alumni and we will miss her greatly."

In addition to acting, Basnight raised seven children, including the present North Carolina State Senate President Pro Tem, Marc Basnight. And in 1988, Basnight published with Suzanne Tate *Memories of Manteo and Roanoke Island*, a book that tied in with her frequent visits to area schools to talk about her early life on Roanoke Island during the first part of this century.

The family asks that those who wish to remember Basnight give donations in her name to *The Lost Colony*, 1409 Virginia Dare Trail, Manteo, NC 27954, or to Mount Olivet United Methodist Church Children's Sunday School Class Fund, Ananias Dare St., Manteo, NC 27954. 🍀

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features more datable than any he had previously revealed. But as on any construction site, time was money. Consequently, Pinky's options were severely limited. In his careful report titled *An Outwork at Fort Raleigh*, he put the best face he could on a circumstance that should never have been as it was.

"Hand trenching of the area would have been prohibitive in cost and time," he wrote. "Consequently, a heavy front-end loader, with a seven foot bucket, was tried; it worked surprisingly well. Three laborers were used, in addition to the loader operator, two to check suspicious features, and the third to cut tree roots . . ."

Had Pinky the time, he might very well have come to a different conclusion. Instead, on the basis of the hurry-up method and the fragility of the evidence being scooped into the bucket, it is astonishing that he was able to record so accurately and to interpret what he found with such insight.

Twenty-five years later, with our knowledge of sixteenth-century artifacts enhanced, and the freedom to dig as slowly as the stratigraphy demanded, we were able to reach very different conclusions. It was the measure of the man, however, that when Pinky honored us with a visit to his site, he readily conceded that the newly emerging evidence justified a reassessment of his "outwork"

interpretation. He knew, as must we all, that as new information becomes available, long cherished beliefs will be challenged and even proved totally wrong. On another occasion, sitting on a bench beside me on one of my own sites, Pinky observed that every excavation is, after all, a learning experience, and once it ceases to teach and we to learn, historical archaeology will have outlived its usefulness.

I, for one, believe that as long as we remember and strive to overcome the problems voiced by Pinky in his seminal address to the AAA, historical archaeology will always have a place in the business of American historiography.

Pinky Harrington was not a forceful man, and his slightly nervous manner suggested an uncertainty that was far from real. He led by example and by consensus. And he could do so for a very good reason. At his side throughout his career in the field of historical archaeology was his wife, Virginia, who cared as much for his work as did he. She was his sounding board, his editor, his digging companion, and in his declining years his strength and his comforter. Those of us who were honored to call Pinky Harrington our friend are everlastingly grateful to Virginia for being wife to this wise and gentle man. 🍀

Roanoke Colonization Conference Held in Manteo

by Chad Holliday
Roanoke Colonies Research Office

Under the royal auspices closely associated with the sixteenth century, Queen Elizabeth presided over the opening of Roanoke Colonization: An Interdisciplinary Conference held in Manteo, North Carolina, September 10-11, at the Pioneer Theater. Barbara Hird, star of the one woman show *Elizabeth R* and co-editor of *Roanoke Revisted*, dressed in full royal regalia to welcome conference participants to Roanoke Island and encouraged them to continue to enlighten themselves as to the whereabouts of "her" colony.

The conference, co-sponsored by the Roanoke Colonies Research Office and the Southern Coastal Heritage Program, included presentations about past, present and future archaeological excavations at Fort Raleigh, Buxton, and the entire Outer Banks. David Phelps of the Coastal Archeology Office of East Carolina University offered insight into recent discoveries and continuing research into the Croatoan project, and Dennis Blanton of the Center for Archaeological Research at the College of William and Mary discussed the recent discoveries and theories centered around tree ring samples and apparent droughts. Nicholas Lucchetti and William Kelso of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities examined aspects of Lane's Fort, while Bennie Keel of the National Park Service discussed "Pinky" Harrington and other archaeologists who explored for the Roanoke colonies. Mark Mathis of the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology continued this discussion by examining different possible locations of the "Lost Colony." The broader implications of the artifacts found at various excavations was discussed by Charles Ewen of East Carolina University and by John Mintz of Raleigh and Thomas Beaman, Jr., of the Phelps Archeology Laboratory at East Carolina University. Finally, the archaeological-oriented presentations were concluded with Seth Mallios of Jamestown Rediscovery discussing the violence associated with Roanoke colonization and Fred Willard of Buxton analyzing possible locations for Lane's Fort and Port Ferdinando.

However, the conference crossed all disciplinary boundaries in order to help illustrate the broad range of Roanoke colonization studies within academia. Sessions were held discussing the colonies' association with and treatment of Native Americans, the literary view of the colonies and their leading figures, mineralogical research into the colonies, and current research based on leading figures in colonization efforts. Lorraine Robinson of East Carolina University, Kelley Griffith of the University of North Carolina—Greensboro, and Karen Baldwin of East Carolina University all discussed the literary treatment of the Lost Colony. Their topics ranged from literary aspects of key figures and their

writings to the legends and folklore associated with the colony. Thomas Parramore, emeritus of Meredith College, and Christopher Hodgkins of the University of North Carolina—Greensboro discussed Native Americans as influential influences on the Roanoke colonies. Throughout the conference, it became apparent that the figures of Roanoke colonization were vital in the research efforts of many scholars. Olivia Isil of Greenville, lebane houston of Manteo, and Tom Shields of the Roanoke Colonies Research Office at East Carolina University all discussed key figures in the colonial expeditions. Isil took a new perspective on Simon Fernandez, houston examined John White and other investors, and Shields analyzed Ralph Lane. Conference participants also learned other interesting aspects of the colonial era from Simon Spalding of Tryon Palace and Gary Grassl of Silver Hill, Maryland. Spalding introduced the audience to navigation tools and techniques used during the time of the Roanoke colonies and Grassl focused on mineral specialists from the time period.

The two-day event ended with everyone excited about the continued interest in the colonies and the amount of research that is continuing to be conducted. Anyone who was unable to attend or who is interested in more information about the conference should contact the Roanoke Colonies Research Office to receive a copy of the conference program or other information about the presenters and their research. 🍷

Call for Papers:

Edited Volume on Roanoke Colonies-Related Research

The Roanoke Colonies Research Office and the Southern Coastal Heritage Program are working with the North Carolina Department of Archives and History to publish a volume on current research being done about Roanoke colonization-related subjects. The planned volume will be based on selected papers from the recent Roanoke Colonization: An Interdisciplinary Conference as well as from the 1993 Roanoke Decoded symposium. However, papers that were not presented at either of these two events will be considered for possible inclusion.

Articles of 15-20 pages should be submitted for review by May 15, 1999, to either of the editors: Tom Shields, Roanoke Colonies Research Office, c/o Department of English, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353; or Charlie Ewen, Southern Coastal Heritage Program, c/o Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. Participants in Roanoke Decoded or Roanoke Colonization: An Interdisciplinary Conference will be contacted personally.

From the Editor . . .

I would like to thank Ivor Noël Hume for accepting my offer to write a remembrance of J. C. "Pinky" Harrington for this issue. We found out just before the publication of the last issue of the *Roanoke Colonies Research Newsletter* that "Pinky" Harrington had passed away. His contributions to the study of archaeology at the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site as well as his contributions to the field of historical archaeology as a whole made it appropriate that he receive more than passing mention in the newsletter. I would also like to thank Virginia Harrington for suggesting that we contact Noël Hume to write the remembrance of her husband. The friendship as well as professional relationship between the Harringtons and the Noël Humes makes the remembrance all the more valuable.

The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources awarded a \$10,000 grant which—along with additional funding from the Times Printing Company and Elizabeth R & Company, both of Manteo—has made copies of *Roanoke Revisited: The Story of the Lost Colony* available to all eighth-grade teachers of North Carolina history. *Roanoke Revisited*, edited by LeBame Houston and Barbara Hird, is a collection of primary documents from Richard Hakluyt's *Principal Navigations* about the Roanoke colonization efforts of the 1580s. Copies retail for \$5.98 and are available through Penny Books, P.O. Box 486, Manteo, NC 27954. Any eighth-grade teacher of North Carolina history who has not received a copy can contact Elizabeth R & Company at (252) 473-1061.

The exhibition hall at Roanoke Island Festival Park opened in late October, rounding out the new facilities adjacent to downtown Manteo, North Carolina. The exhibit hall features Dare County history from the time of the encounter between Europeans and Native Americans during the English attempts to colonize Roanoke Island in the 1580s through to the early twentieth century. The exhibits emphasize interactive, hands-on experiences, such as a recreation of a Native American village of the 1580s and replica Native American and European clothes from the same period that visitors can try on. Admission to the new exhibit is \$8 for adults, \$5 for students, and children under five are free. Admission is good for two days and includes not only the exhibit hall, but a tour of the replica sixteenth-century ship the *Elizabeth II* and a viewing of the fifty-minute film *The Legend of Two Paths*, the story of the encounter between Europeans and Native Americans in the 1580s from the Native American perspective. 🐼

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pottery that was the biggest piece they found that day," Lisko said. He also helped find the vertebrae of fish and small mammals during his visit.

The Croatan Project is now seeking funds to continue its excavations this coming April and October. Contributions are welcome. Individuals can make donations through the East Carolina Foundation, c/o Scott Wells, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. 🐼

Roanoke Colonies Research Newsletter

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Roanoke Colonies Research Office

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The *Roanoke Colonies Research Newsletter* is published twice a year in November and May. Its purpose is to keep scholars in various fields studying subjects related to the 1580s English colonization attempts in North America informed about research, publications, events, and other news of interest. The editors accept notices of publications and events, information from individual scholars on their own research projects, and notes concerning new findings connected to the Roanoke colonization efforts. Notes should be no more than 500 words in length. Ideas for article subjects are accepted; the editors will then solicit articles on subjects they believe fit within the context of the newsletter.

Announcements & Queries

The North Caroliniana Society and the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have published the limited edition *William P. Cumming and the Study of Cartography: Two Brief Memoirs and a Bibliography*, edited by Robert Cumming, which includes memoirs by Elizabeth Chandler Cumming of a year searching Europe for American maps with her husband and by Robert Cumming of both his parents, as well as a select bibliography of William Cumming's scholarly publications. The volume comes out of the conference The Southeast in Early Maps held at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill October 3-4, 1997, to honor the third edition of the late Dr. Cumming's book *The Southeast in Early Maps*, newly revised and enlarged by Louis De Vorsey, Jr. (Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina P, 1998). For information on *William P. Cumming and the Study of Cartography*, contact the North Caroliniana Society, North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890.

David Stick has edited a new collection entitled *An Outer Banks Reader* (Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina P, 1998), including several items on Roanoke colonization-related subjects. The collection received good reviews in the July 18th edition of the *Outer Banks Sentinel* and the August 9th edition of the *Virginian-Pilot*. (See "Roanoke Colonization-Related News Items," pages 3-4, for full citations of these reviews.)

The 18th International Conference on the History of Cartography will be held in Athens, Greece, from Sunday July 11, to Friday, July 16, 1999. For information on the conference, see the World Wide Web site at <<http://ihr.sas.ac.uk/maps/18thcall.html>>, or contact the National Hellenic Research Foundation, 48 Vassileos Konstantinou Avenue, GR-116 35, Athens, Greece; telephone +301 721 0554; fax +301 724 6212.

The Society of Early Americanists will be holding its first conference at the Lightsey Conference Center, College of Charleston, in Charleston, South Carolina, on March 4-7, 1999. Plenary speakers include Mary Kelley, Department of History, Dartmouth College; Dell Upton, Department of Architectural History, University of California-Berkeley; Ann Smart Martin, Department of Art History, University of Wisconsin-Madison; and Karen Ordahl Kupperman, Department of History, New York University. For more information, see the Society of Early Americanists World Wide Web homepage at <<http://www.hnet.uci.edu/mclark/seapage.htm>>, or contact the conference co-directors: Sharon M. Harris, SEA President, Department of English, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0333, phone (402) 472-1857, e-mail <sharris@unlinfo.unl.edu>; or David Shields, SEA Vice-President, The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409, phone (803) 953-5139, or email <shieldsd@citadel.edu>. ☺



College of Arts and Sciences

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Let Us Know What You're Up To

One of the most important purposes of the *Roanoke Colonies Research Newsletter* is to let people researching Roanoke Island colonization and similar topics know what others conducting related research are doing. Tell us about the work you have completed, are continuing with, or have just begun.

Name _____

Address _____

Subjects I am Presently Researching _____

Recent Publications, Presentations, etc. _____

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